



**Director of
Central
Intelligence**

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National Intelligence Daily

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**SOUTH KOREA-
NORTH KOREA:****Airliner Bombing*****Circumstantial evidence suggests North Korean involvement in the crash Sunday of a South Korean airliner in Burma.*** [REDACTED]

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The identities of the two suspects detained in Bahrain still have not been firmly established, but comments to the press by Japanese police indicate a suspected North Korean intelligence agent in Japan was involved in procuring an illegal passport for one of the pair. Japan's National Police Agency has shifted responsibility for the investigation from its antiterrorist unit to the department that handles North Korean affairs. According to the US Embassy, officials at all levels in Seoul are convinced that North Korea is responsible for the incident, and, if the case against P'yongyang is proved, the press reports South Korean officials said they would stop talks with the North on sharing the Olympics next summer. [REDACTED]

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Thai search teams still have not located wreckage in the area of the Burmese border where the plane is believed to have gone down.

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Comment: The suicide attempts by the suspects in Bahrain are consistent with numerous past incidents involving North Korean agents operating against the South. If North Korea was behind the operation, a principal motive probably was to sour the atmosphere for the Olympics in Seoul. The fact that it occurred outside South Korea is consistent with the limited options the North has to spoil the games, because tighter security has made effective operations inside South Korea increasingly difficult for agents. [REDACTED]

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International cooperation in investigating the incident has been good, but the implication of Korean residents of Japan is a volatile issue that could cause trouble in both Tokyo and Seoul. The incident will resurrect memories of the attempt in 1974 by a Korean resident of Japan to assassinate South Korea's President, and officials in Seoul probably will be sensitive to what they perceive as anything less than full cooperation from the Japanese. [REDACTED]

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CENTRAL AMERICA: Verification Commission Meets

The Central American democracies are not planning to create a border monitoring force during a meeting of the International Verification Commission in New York Friday, but their interest in giving Canada a peacekeeping role may undermine their position on this issue. [REDACTED]

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The Foreign Ministers of Honduras and Costa Rica told US Embassy officials this week that they are confident of defending Honduras's position that on-site verification of a cessation of aid to insurgents be delayed until cease-fires are negotiated and Nicaragua is democratized. Guatemala's Foreign Minister, who supported Honduras when the Verification Commission met last month, also wants to limit the commission's role until broader political issues are settled. [REDACTED]

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Salvadoran President Duarte, however, is skeptical that on-site inspections can be delayed much longer. El Salvador intends to propose a detailed outline of steps the commission must take to verify the peace accord, especially the political commitments.

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Meanwhile, Canada's Foreign Minister, during his trip to Central America last week, discussed the possibility of a Canadian role in verifying cease-fires and an end of aid to insurgents, according to the US Embassies in San Jose, Tegucigalpa, and San Salvador, but the democracies do not believe the Canadian offer will be a major issue at the meeting Friday. [REDACTED]

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Comment: The Verification Commission is off to a slow start and probably will spend much of its time hearing reports from the National Reconciliation Commission of each Central American country. The Verification Commission is not likely to agree to a border monitoring force this week unless Costa Rica or Guatemala breaks ranks and endorses a Canadian role. The Contadora countries, which do not want to participate in border monitoring, probably would favor giving Canada a position, and Nicaragua will push for prompt deployment of a monitoring force. [REDACTED]

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There has been no effort yet to specify criteria for measuring compliance with political commitments, and Duarte's proposal would help overcome the likely inclination of Contadora countries to overlook Nicaraguan shortcomings. He will have difficulty pressing his proposal, however, if he has not lined up Central American support before the meeting. [REDACTED]

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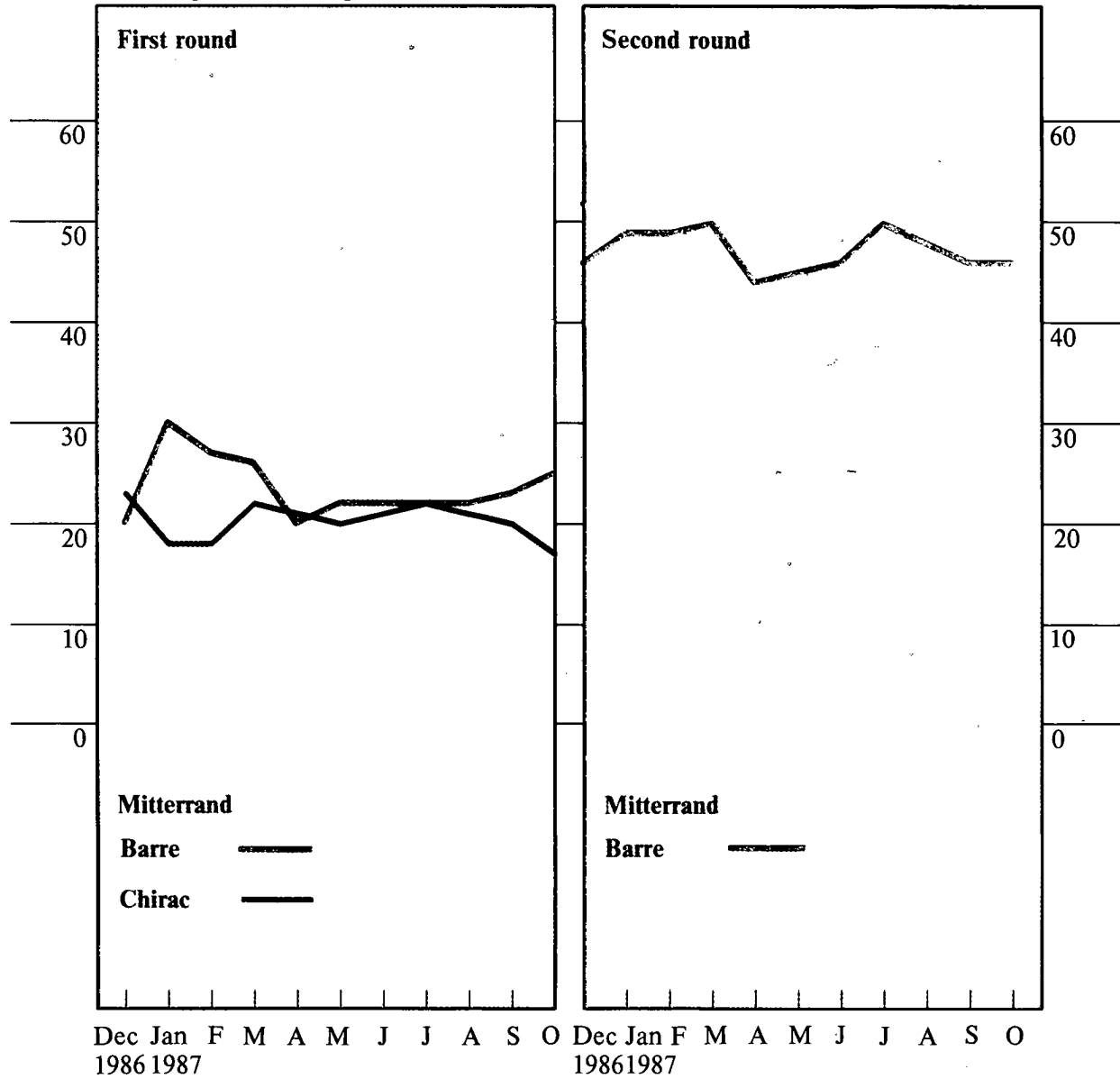
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France: Presidential Election Preferences^a

Percentage of total respondents



^a Polls conducted by *Paris Match* magazine.

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FRANCE:**Chirac Seeking Confidence Vote**

French Prime Minister Chirac, concerned over his decreasing popularity just five months before the presidential election, will almost certainly win a vote of confidence he called for today in an attempt to compel his coalition partners to back his general program formally. [REDACTED]

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Chirac hopes to force former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, his main conservative rival in the presidential race, to support the government's policies at a time when Barre and President Mitterrand's Socialist Party have been increasingly critical of the economic program, according to the press. [REDACTED]

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Recent public opinion polls suggest Barre would finish ahead of Chirac in the first round of the election in late April, forcing Chirac out of the race. Mitterrand, who has yet to declare his candidacy, almost certainly would make it to the second round of the election, where polls indicate he would narrowly defeat Barre. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Barre has expressed reservations about Chirac's privatization program. He has stressed the need for maintaining state influence and has joined the Socialists in criticizing the allocation of shares in newly denationalized industries to a core of French financiers—many of whom are members of Chirac's party. [REDACTED]

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Nevertheless, Barre almost certainly wants to avoid a fight with Chirac that would impair the right's chances of defeating the leftist candidate. He, therefore, will continue his efforts to exploit any negative public perceptions of Chirac's program while avoiding the appearance of sniping. [REDACTED]

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Supporters of Chirac have attempted to increase his popularity against Mitterrand by implicating the Socialists in scandals such as their alleged profiteering from arms sales to Iran and by claiming credits for the release of French hostages held in Lebanon. Chirac's efforts to embarrass the Socialists have not helped him in the polls, however, nor have they hurt Mitterrand. Release of French hostages may translate into some increased short-term political support for Chirac—if there are no revelations of additional French concessions to Iran—but this alone will almost certainly not propel him to electoral success next spring. [REDACTED]

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**SUDAN-ETHIOPIA-
EGYPT:****Diplomatic Efforts Intensify**

Multilateral efforts are under way to settle the southern Sudanese insurgency and ease Sudanese-Ethiopian tensions; prospects for success are not promising. []

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Representatives of John Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudanese Government concluded secret talks in London Monday with an agreement to accept the Koka Dam Declaration of 1986 as the "correct framework" for convening a constitutional conference to decide Sudan's political future. According to the US Embassy in London, the delegates also agreed that selected provisions of the declaration should be implemented, including abrogation of military pacts with foreign governments and cancellation of emergency law. The government's delegates demurred on repealing Islamic law—another provision of Koka Dam—until they confer with Prime Minister Sadiq. []

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Meanwhile, Egyptian Prime Minister Sedky announced Tuesday, after visiting Sudan and Ethiopia, that he had gained from Sadiq and Ethiopian President Mengistu agreement to meet soon under Egyptian auspices to reduce tension. Sadiq last month accused Ethiopia of helping Garang's rebels capture the Kurmuk garrison in Blue Nile Province; he subsequently canceled plans to attend an African summit in Addis Ababa. Ethiopia has countered publicly by charging Khartoum with supporting Ethiopian separatists. []

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Comment: Implementation of the so-called London Accord is fraught with obstacles. The fate of Islamic law will be a major stumblingblock, given Sadiq's political weakness, a lack of consensus on the religious issue, and the threat of the National Islamic Front to cause trouble if Sadiq agrees to repeal Islamic law. Sadiq needs a settlement, but his agreement to negotiate while Kurmuk remains in rebel hands would weaken his bargaining position and expose him to charges of capitulation. []

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Garang evidently hopes to force Khartoum to the bargaining table while he holds Kurmuk and before the dry season reduces his tactical military advantage. He made a similar diplomatic move a year ago. Garang also has an increasing stake in a cease-fire that would facilitate the distribution of food to famine-ridden areas in southern Sudan. []

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Egyptian President Mubarak is eager to mediate between Sadiq and Mengistu, but there is deep mutual distrust between Sadiq and himself. Mengistu also distrusts Sadiq and is unlikely to make concessions easily to Khartoum or to reduce readily his low-risk military support to Garang. []

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PERU: Garcia's High-Profile Diplomacy

Peruvian President Garcia, following the Group of Eight summit in Mexico, visited all five Central American capitals, probably in an effort to build regional—and particularly Nicaraguan—support for his election as the next chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In a public ceremony, Garcia gave Nicaraguan President Ortega Peru's highest national award and stressed themes of Latin American unity.

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Comment: The tour was largely designed to retain the regional spotlight and strengthen Garcia's reputation as a Third World statesman. He is trying to persuade Nicaragua to withdraw its candidacy for the Nonaligned chairmanship. He may also be trying to divert attention from domestic problems with labor and inflation.

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WEST GERMANY: Free Democratic Party Congress

Debate over new internal security legislation at a special convention of the Free Democrats on 12 December is likely to highlight differences within the party and the governing coalition. Many party members are incensed that their leadership agreed to back a Christian Democratic proposal to make the wearing of masks during demonstrations a criminal offense. The party had long opposed such measures because of its strong stance on civil liberties, but the murder of two Frankfurt policemen last month changed the view of most party leaders, including the party's chairman, Economics Minister Bangemann. According to the US Embassy, Foreign Minister Genscher may propose a compromise that would stress the leeway of police in deciding when to apply the measure. [REDACTED]

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Comment: The convention probably will grudgingly acquiesce in the legislation. A negative vote would increase pressure for Bangemann to resign, and most delegates will want to avoid a leadership shakeup that could threaten the party's strong standing in the polls. In turn, Chancellor Kohl probably will be moved to accept any compromise proposed by the convention to ensure approval of the legislation and to keep strains in his coalition to a minimum. Conservative Christian Democrats already are accusing the Free Democrats of waffling and unreliability. [REDACTED]

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PHILIPPINES: Deadline Passes for Honasan

Col. Gringo Honasan, leader of the August military rebellion, now faces formal discharge from the military and loss of pay and benefits. He recently told the press that he wants to meet with President Aquino but that the President insists he first give himself up and face a military trial. [] Aquino has rejected suggestions from some military advisers to grant him amnesty. On Monday several officers who led a coup attempt last January were convicted of sedition and sentenced to 20 years at hard labor. []

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Comment: Honasan is losing credibility and supporters—including some aides who surrendered before the 30 November deadline—but he remains a threat to Aquino because many soldiers still admire his goal of strengthening the military's role in government. Aquino is almost certainly searching for a compromise that neither alienates Honasan's sympathizers nor encourages them to launch another coup attempt. For his part, Honasan must sort out the mixed signals coming from the government, which range from the conviction of the January coup plotters to offers to negotiate a surrender. []

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25X1**SRI LANKA: Senior Police Official Assassinated**

A radical Marxist Sinhalese group known as the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna almost certainly was responsible for the assassination of Sri Lanka's Superintendent of Police yesterday. Terrence Perera was appointed early this year to head a new Sri Lankan police unit formed to counter the JVP threat and rid the police of JVP infiltrators, [] Since the signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord last July, the group is believed to be responsible for at least 50 assassination attacks on low-level Sri Lankan Government officials, as well as the attempt on President Jayewardene last August, according to press and diplomatic reporting. []

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Comment: The JVP has been trying to undermine Jayewardene's efforts to implement the peace accord, but it lacks the support to achieve its ultimate aim of replacing Jayewardene's Western-oriented, democratic government with a revolutionary Marxist regime. Its attack against the key official charged with eradicating the group suggests it has better information on police activities than the police have about the group. The group is likely to increase attacks against government officials in the months ahead to try to foil the implementation of the peace accord. []

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Current Nordic Ship Visit Policies

Denmark	Assumes visiting ships carry no nuclear weapons. Some cities have passed nonbinding resolutions requesting nonnuclear guarantees.
Norway	Clearances for ship visits specifically refer to Norway's stated objection to nuclear weapons in its waters in peacetime—without requiring nonnuclear guarantees.
Sweden	Assumes visiting ships do not carry nuclear weapons and does not require nonnuclear guarantees.
Finland	Assumes visiting ships do not carry nuclear weapons and does not require nonnuclear guarantees.



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DENMARK: Changing Ship Visit Policy

According to the US Embassy, the Danish parliament's defense committee is expected to approve a resolution toughening Denmark's current policy on port calls that now assumes visiting ships are not carrying nuclear weapons. The parliament has agreed to consider a proposal by the leftist Socialist People's Party calling for guarantees that visiting ships are not carrying nuclear weapons. However, the Social Democratic Party—which controls the majority on the defense committee—reportedly will seek a compromise policy—similar to Norway's—that objects to nuclear weapons without requiring formal assurances. [REDACTED]

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Comment: The Social Democrats—whose support is necessary for passage of any legislation—probably believe such a compromise would help maintain party unity on the issue while avoiding a direct conflict with US policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons. Parliamentary approval of even the compromise, however, may encourage leftist parties in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland to pursue more restrictive policies in the future. [REDACTED]

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In Brief**East Asia**

- **Philippine** Senate proposal to relinquish claim to **Malaysian** state of Sabah running into domestic opposition . . . Foreign Secretary, other prominent politicians opposed . . . Aquino hoping to resolve longstanding dispute before ASEAN summit this month. [REDACTED]
- **Taiwan** has withdrawn proposal to freeze 1988 exports to US at 1987 levels . . . hoped plan would ease US pressure for currency appreciation . . . idea probably shelved by domestic and US criticism. [REDACTED]

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Europe

- **East Germany** reportedly postponing purchase of two **Soviet** 1,000-megawatt reactors . . . seeking US safety codes, software to evaluate reactor safety . . . undoubtedly will buy reactors but wants assurances units meet Western safety standards. [REDACTED]
- **Warsaw Pact** reportedly planning to emphasize modernization of T-55 tank versus procurement of newer, costlier tanks such as T-72s . . . decision reflects continued commitment to improving forces while showing restraint in military funding. [REDACTED]

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Middle East

- [REDACTED] groups forming coalition in Damascus . . . [REDACTED]

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- **Australian** Prime Minister Hawke considering Defense Ministry proposal to send mine-clearing dive team to **Persian Gulf** if US requests it, according to US Embassy . . . plan backed by opposition party leader. [REDACTED]

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Oceania

- **Vanuatu's** ruling party retained parliamentary majority in election Monday, winning 25 of 46 seats, according to preliminary results . . . ailing Prime Minister Lini reelected . . . party selects cabinet today. [REDACTED]

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Special Analysis**HAITI:****Assessing the Electoral Collapse**

Some senior Haitian Army officers apparently colluded in the successful effort to disrupt the election last Sunday. President Namphy and the officers reportedly feared that the probable winner of the contest would harm the military's institutional interests. The ensuing stalemate between the council and the disbanded electoral commission appears intractable and risks a reversion to authoritarian rule. [redacted]

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The US Embassy reports that the Army has begun conducting reprisal roundups of civilians in at least one section of Port-au-Prince and that residents are fleeing to the countryside. One Embassy source says the Army may also be detaining people from rural areas. [redacted]

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The government's disdain for the election was evidenced Saturday, when it grounded two helicopters the commission had requested for use in distributing ballots. [redacted]

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[redacted] The apparent coordination of some attacks with military personnel suggests at least some of the violence was approved—if not orchestrated—by Army officers. [redacted]

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Domestic Reactions

All nine members of the commission are hiding, but three issued a joint statement charging that Namphy's dismissal of the commission is unconstitutional and declaring that any election held without their supervision would be illegal. The Catholic Church and Haitian human rights groups support this position. [redacted]

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The four leading presidential contenders—Marc Bazin, Louis Dejoie, Sylvio Claude, and Gerard Gourgue—have condemned the council for failing to provide security for the election and for usurping

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responsibility for organizing a new election. Gourgue has declared that Namphy and Regala must resign as a precondition for a settlement of the crisis, and Claude has announced he will organize a massive public demonstration if the council does not resign today.

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Public reaction to the election fiasco and to subsequent council actions has been muted, but the Embassy does not expect the calm to last. The heavy turnout of voters during the three hours of polling Sunday demonstrated the electorate's desire for a free election. Embassy sources expect Haitians to react violently against the council once their perceptions that the military aborted the democratic transition are confirmed by opposition and leftwing church leaders.

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Outlook

Namphy is likely to rule out accommodation with the disbanded electoral commission, and the commission's uncompromising stance portends a stalemate that political leaders and other third parties may find impossible to broker. Embassy reporting suggests Namphy will go ahead with plans to organize an election that is acceptable to the military and the right, but which is likely to lack popular support.

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_____ says the Army rank and file currently supports the council, but discontent with Namphy may be growing in the senior ranks. A reliable source of the US defense attache in Santo Domingo says Namphy has rejected plans by Regala and key troop commander Col. Jean-Claude Paul to create a new all-military ruling council. Should Namphy misstep in the weeks ahead, rivals in the military might try to oust him.

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Duvalierists are determined to maintain control over the political process, probably in alliance with one or more military factions. _____ the right will try to consolidate its support in the Army over the next few weeks before making a concerted push to control the government.

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Many Haitians may believe that the street demonstrations that toppled Duvalier in 1986 would be effective again in pressing the government to adhere to its electoral promise. But the military, while willing to see Duvalier fall, clearly is not willing to relinquish political control. Violence between factions favoring and opposing an election controlled by the council, or between far-right and anti-Duvalierist groups, could bring Haiti to the brink of civil war. If Namphy cracks down and military rule is consolidated, the stage would be set for armed insurrection.

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